

MEETINGS TODAY.

Washington Agricultural Co., Ltd., 10 a. m., at Chamber of Commerce.

Res. Plantation Co., 10 a. m., at Chamber of Commerce.

Wagon Sugar Mill Co., 9 a. m., at office of Castle & Cooke.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

STURGEON & JUDG (A. L. C. Atkinson and Albert J. Judg, Jr.)—Office over Bank of Hawaii, cor. Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts.

WILL & JOHNSON (W. C. Achi and John Johnson)—Office No. 10 West King St. Tel. 84.

WILL & DICKINSON—King and Bethel Sts. Tel. 84.

W. L. MARK—Commissioner of Deeds for California, 14 Kaahumanu St.

CHAR F. PETERSON—16 Kaahumanu St.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE J. AUGER, Homeopathic Practitioner. Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; office hours, 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Sundays, 9:30 to 11 a. m.; Tel. 738.

WILLIAM S. CLEVELAND, M. D.—Office 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Tel. 68.

W. J. GALBRAITH—Office and residence, 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Tel. 68.

W. J. JOHNSON—Office 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Tel. 123.

DR. T. MITAMURA—Office, 530 Nuuanu St. Tel. 54; P. O. box 443; residence, 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Tel. 123.

DR. E. C. WATERHOUSE—Office and residence, 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Tel. 123.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

DR. CLAPHAM—Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, office King St. Stables; Tel. 100; calls day or night promptly answered; specialties, obstetrics and surgery.

DR. T. KATSUMURA—Office, Club Stables, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Tel. 47.

DENTISTS.

DR. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakahi St., 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Tel. 100; calls day or night promptly answered; specialties, obstetrics and surgery.

DR. D. H. HIGH—Philadelphia Dental College, 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Tel. 100; calls day or night promptly answered; specialties, obstetrics and surgery.

MUSICIANS.

W. C. MUSIC SCHOOL—Will remain open during the coming vacation. Pupils may avail themselves of this time for time lost during vacation.

ARCHITECTS.

WARDEN & PAGE, Architects and Builders—Office Rooms 3-4, Arlington Hotel, Honolulu, H. I.; sketches and estimates furnished at short notice; Tel. 22; P. O. box 72.

HOWARD & TRAIN, Architects—Suite 1, Model Block, Fort St.

ENGINEERS.

ATTON, NEILL & CO., LTD.—Engineers, Electricians and Boiler-makers, Honolulu.

CHAR V. E. DOVE, C.E.—Surveyor and Civil Engineer; office, near Maunaloa, H. I.; Alakahi and Merchant Sts.; P. O. box 41; Orders taken for typewriting.

IRON WORKS.—Engineers and Builders of Pumping and Sugar Machinery and complete power plants; office room 12, Spruceville Block; Tel. 194.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, M. Am. Soc. C. E.—Consulting Hydraulic Engineer; 300 Fort St., Honolulu, Tel. 93.

CONTRACTORS.

E. M. MAMANO & CO.—Contractors and Builders, Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; all work neatly done; 100 Fort St., back of High School, Honolulu.

W. T. PATTY—Contractor and Builder; store and office dining, brick, wood and concrete building; shop, Palace Walk; residence Wilder Ave., near Kawaia.

OPTICIANS.

IMPERFECT VISION is the cause of about 90 per cent of all diseases, nervous and disfigurement; eye examinations and treatment; properly fitted glasses in such cases will give immediate relief; R. H. LUCAS, Optician, Love Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.

T. MURRAY—Stenographer and Typewriter; office with Thurston & Carter.

W. R. RYAN MILLER—Stenographer and Typewriter, Room 25 Judd Bldg.

BROKERS.

J. CAMPBELL—Office Queen St., opposite Union Feed Co.

K. KENTWILL—Loans negotiated, business transacted; Bethel St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. L. ACHIL—Agent for all take acknowledgment of instruments, District of Honolulu, at W. C. Achi's office, King St., near Nuuanu.

MADE OF MATCH BOXES.

Perhaps the oldest suite of furniture in the world is owned by a hotel keeper in Budapest. For many years he has made it his business to collect match boxes, of which he has now a collection of 4,000. He has ordered a skillful cabinet maker to equip a room with furniture made of these boxes. The furniture consists of a writing table with a chair and other smaller articles. The boxes are empty, they are not so ingeniously that the pieces are as strong as the ordinary furniture.

STRINGENCY FORESEEN

Capitalists Looked For Reaction.

WHAT S. M. DAMON SAYS

Well-Known Financier Speaks About the Present Money Situation in Hawaii.

S. M. Damon, former Minister of Finance under the Republic, was interviewed yesterday by an Advertiser representative on the question of the stringency in the money market and its probable causes. Mr. Damon stated that the question was an abrupt one for him to answer off-hand, but obligingly gave his views upon the subject when pressed for an opinion.

"Hawaii is a 'going' concern, as they would say in England," said Mr. Damon. "It is not like Oklahoma or other boom countries. It is a 'going' concern with large capital, assured government and strong connections, banking facilities and a credit that has never yet been impaired abroad. We have everything in our favor. The only thing that might be said is that we have been growing rich too fast. I do not see anything abnormal about the stringency you speak of, at all. There is a stringency here, but a stringency that was foreseen long ago by those who had capital here, and it was inevitable when people were borrowing on margins to speculate on. Then came the reaction. Water always seeks its own level and so does money. People made money here and went to London and Paris and spent it liberally. So a good deal of the money they are enjoying was taken out of the pockets of many of those who remained behind.

"There is an enormous capital invested here on the Islands in mills, machinery, ditches, pumping plants, all of a solid and substantial nature, and this has all been done by a courageous and enterprising people. Americans, English and Germans who do not go into a business as a speculation have invested their capital here and they have gone into the business as a permanency.

"In all large enterprises there are certain facts connected with it that capitalists of experience in older countries always look at, and among the first questions that they ask is about the Government, the continuity to the market, and the supply of labor, which in the present instance is a weak link in the chain. But the leaders in this country have always surmounted every difficulty that has been present, and I have no doubt they will surmount the labor difficulty in the future.

"With these facts before them, capitalists make up their estimate of the probable risks that they are running to warrant them in making loans. In this line of investments here capitalists have been paid very large percentages—as high as 25 and 30 per cent. This high percentage leaves a wide margin for probabilities, so that if profits were reduced to the proportions of percentages that people in older countries are accustomed to, there is still a very wide margin to our credit to allow of a shrinking and still maintain our credit.

"When in London some years ago I had the pleasure of meeting Baron Rothschild, and in talking over the affairs of the Islands he asked for the rates that were being paid, and when I mentioned the rates, he wanted to know if we were a solvent country that could afford to pay such enormous rates for any length of time. That would, I think, as I said before, go to make more clear that we have still a very wide margin for shrinkage to work on.

"So many facts enter into our financial situation here that it is quite impossible for an ordinary observer to make quite clear to the public all of the reasons that go towards the present stringency. One or two important facts is that in the first five or six months of this year the imports into the Hawaiian Islands have been over \$2,000,000. This is over \$2,000,000 of the corresponding period of the previous year. This \$2,000,000 of imports have been paid for directly from the proceeds of shipments of sugar and other products, or purchased on short time. Our credit has maintained its level by meeting these obligations promptly.

"Another fact connected with the situation is the very heavy amount that is being paid out not less than once a month in the actual bills that are paid to skilled and unskilled labor. Taking the tax returns as a basis of information, we have practically 6,000 adults in this country that have paid or are paying their poll tax. This would mean an average expenditure each month for labor of at least \$1,000,000. A fair amount of this, of course, consumed here in the way of provisions, but a larger amount is stored away for the future, and much of it carried away when the owners return to their own countries.

"This is a subject that is too long to go into off-hand, but as compared with older countries where the system of government is well established, immense amounts of money are distributed through the country by checks, savings banks as established in England, France and Germany, but there is a great proportion stored away in stockpiles and hidden away from the public which does not go into general circulation except by force of circumstances.

"In the foregoing I have given you negative results and not a direct answer to the question you have put before me. No

one can state positively when this relief from the present stringency could come, but an answer might be made that by the slow process of hard times and ex-conservative and the people more careful of their investments and better off in the end.

"Without doubt we are the most extravagant people this side of the Rocky mountains. This impresses visitors and is a frequent cause of remark by tourists."

Mr. Damon states that to answer completely such a question as the chances for early relief from the present financial situation would require more careful consideration.

OTTMANN AGAIN ARRESTED.

Proprietor of Ocean View Sold Liquor Without a License.

W. C. J. Ottmann, proprietor of Ocean View at Waikiki, was arrested last evening for the second time within a few weeks for selling liquor without a license. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth made the arrest in person. Ottmann objected strongly to being taken to police headquarters and showed a license issued by the Internal revenue office giving him a license to sell liquor.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth told him that he should understand by this time with his experience with the police department that he needed a Territorial license as well as one from the United States government, but Ottmann could not be convinced that he had been guilty of any offense in selling the liquor. A number of well known young men were in the resort when the officers arrived but they were not molested by the police, being told simply to clear out, and this they lost no time in doing.

Liliuokalani Still at Waikiki.

Former Queen Liliuokalani has decided to postpone her return to Washington place, and will remain at her Waikiki residence for some time to come. She is enjoying her life at the beach, takes a sea bath occasionally and entertains a constant stream of friends. The lanai or her residence is always well filled with visitors, whom the Queen treats with much courtesy. She is much improved, since her return from the States, the sea bathing and the fine air at the beach residence being largely the causes of her betterment in health. Her town place was made ready for her return yesterday, but she decided to remain for the present at Waikiki.

COLOR LINE IN JURIES

Hawaiians Object to the Panel.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION

Authorities Say the Best Men Were Selected and Natives Not Available.

The fact that no Hawaiians appear on the list of the Grand Jury as printed in the Advertiser of Monday seems to have aroused the ire of some of the prominent Hawaiians. They allege that they have been treated very unfairly.

The following self explanatory letter was received by the Advertiser last evening and a statement was secured from Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary Department relating to the method followed in drawing the Grand Jury.

The two communications follow:

Editor Advertiser: It is not without interest that I read and noted the list of jurors (Grand and Trial) as published in your issue of Monday, the 23rd inst., they being the first ones drawn under the new order of things. Since we Hawaiians have been Americanized—although against our wish—we have submitted ourselves to the inevitable and have accepted our defeat with good grace, and now we have occasion to rush up our memory and call to mind the strong arguments used in favor of annexation. Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to repeat those arguments at present, they being varied and complicated, but you will allow me to call your attention to your recent charges against the natives for drawing the color line a charge that you have yet to prove its verity. But in referring to the said jury lists, especially to that of the "Grand," will you dare deny the

fact that a color line has been drawn? If so, will you be kind enough to explain how the drawing of a color line? Perhaps you will admit (and I don't see how you can get out of it) that that muchly-feared line has really been drawn, but lay the blame of it at the door of the Clerk of the Judiciary Department, who is a Hawaiian, and who is responsible for the drawing up of the lists. In that connection, it will be of great interest to have the lists drawn and submitted by the said clerk to the C. J. for his approval placed at public exhibition, which might reveal how the "color line" has been drawn across the names of Hawaiians. I am only guessing, Mr. Editor, and perhaps I'm mistaken; but it looks very funny that not a single Hawaiian could be found capable enough to serve as a "grand" juror. Perhaps because we are only newly-made Americans it is thought inadvisable for us to serve as "grand" jurors; and that because we do not yet understand American politics we shall have to wait until we do know. But how are we to know if such "color line" is drawn across our names? It is significant that you would accuse us for doing what your own people are ever so anxious to do themselves. However, you are only keeping up with the teachings of your "missionary" party, which apparently is "that what is sauce for the goose is not for the gander"—that it is all right for the haoles to draw the "color line," but it is very wrong and sinful for the Hawaiians to do so. Now, Mr. Editor, if that is what you call American politics, you are welcome to it and keep it to yourself—we will have none of it. Thanking you for the space.

S. MEHEULA.

Here is what Henry Smith, the Clerk of the Judiciary Department, has to say concerning the method of drawing juries:

Hitherto the system of drawing juries was as follows: By law lists of fifty names of foreigners and fifty names of Hawaiians were prepared in March and September in each year. Every three months these names are deposited in one receptacle for foreigners and another for Hawaiians, and a panel of twenty-four names drawn from the fifty names each term. The drawing was always made by a clerk in presence of a circuit judge, and the summons issued to the Marshal to make service upon the persons drawn from each box or receptacle. The drawing was always by lot and the names put on pieces of paper, stirred in the box and then drawn.

In the case of jury summons for the coming August term, Judge Humphreys signed an order directing the High Sheriff to draw and summon twenty-four jurors and another set of twenty-

HEMP CROPS PROFITABLE

Frank Carpenter's Last Letter.

PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY

How Farms Are Managed to as to Yield an Immense Profit--Labor Question.

DAVAO, July 1, 1900.—The Philippine Islands could furnish gallows enough to hang the whole human race. Their chief product is hemp, and they sell about 15,000,000 silver dollars' worth of it every year. You see hemp spread out to dry in the streets of the principal towns. It is carried in from the country on buffalo carts or on the backs of men, and many a petty Chinese merchant has made his fortune by dealing in it. We pay every year several million dollars for the Manila hemp which we use. It is sent to New York, Boston and other cities, and there made into all kinds of rope, from clothes lines to cables. A vast deal of it goes to the Northwest to make binding twine for harvesting. Some of it is employed in our gold, silver and iron mines, and the finer qualities are mixed with silk and used in weaving. It is made into hammocks. It is used for nets and in Paris it goes into making of hats, tapestry and carpets. From the waste and old ropes Manila wrapping paper is made, and here in the Philippines the finest of the fiber mixed with the threads of the pineapple, is woven into an exquisite stuff known as Jusi cloth, which the American ladies buy for party dresses and which is commonly used by the richer of our Filipino sisters.

There are thousands of men in these islands who live off the hemp industry, and there are merchants here who have made fortunes out of shipping the product abroad. Some of the best opportunities for fortune making in the Philippines are in planting and raising hemp, and in the future there will be many Americans engaged in the different branches of the industry.

WHERE THE HEMP COMES FROM.

I find that the hemp plant grows in nearly every one of the Philippine Islands. There are provinces in Luzon which are supported almost entirely by it, and the islands of Leyte and Samar raise thousands of bales of it every year. When the ports of the eastern part of the Philippines were opened up, about a hundred thousand bales were found there ready for shipment, and today there are steamers loaded with them going out from the Philippines.

The province of Albay, which is in the southeastern part of Luzon, is one of the best hemp districts, yielding more than six million pounds of the stuff annually. A great deal of it is produced in Cebu, and a limited quantity on this island of Mindanao. Some of the hemp which grows here, and there are thousands of acres, might also say millions of acres, which could be turned to hemp raising.

From inquiries which I have made from people interested in the subject, the available territory has hardly been touched, and the product might be increased many times as it is. So far the Philippine Islands are the only places in the world where the hemp plant has been successfully grown. Attempts have been made to raise it in India and elsewhere, but so far none has succeeded.

A VISIT TO A HEMP PLANTATION.

I spent this morning going through one of the largest of the hemp plantations of Mindanao. If you have ever seen a banana grove you can imagine how the plantation looks. The hemp plant or abaca, as it is here called, is the most useful, a species of the same family as the edible banana, whose botanical name is the musa paradisiaca. A hemp tree looks just like a banana tree. It is more of a plant than a tree, sprouting up from the ground to a height of from twenty to twenty-five feet, composed of many leaves wrapped round and round about a central stalk, which, when the plant is full grown, towers high in the air above you. The outer leaves are each a foot wide, and ten feet or more long. As they grow upward they branch out from the stalk, shading the ground. The hemp comes from the central stalk, which is tightly wrapped around the central stem, there being so many of them that the plant at its base is from eight to ten inches thick.

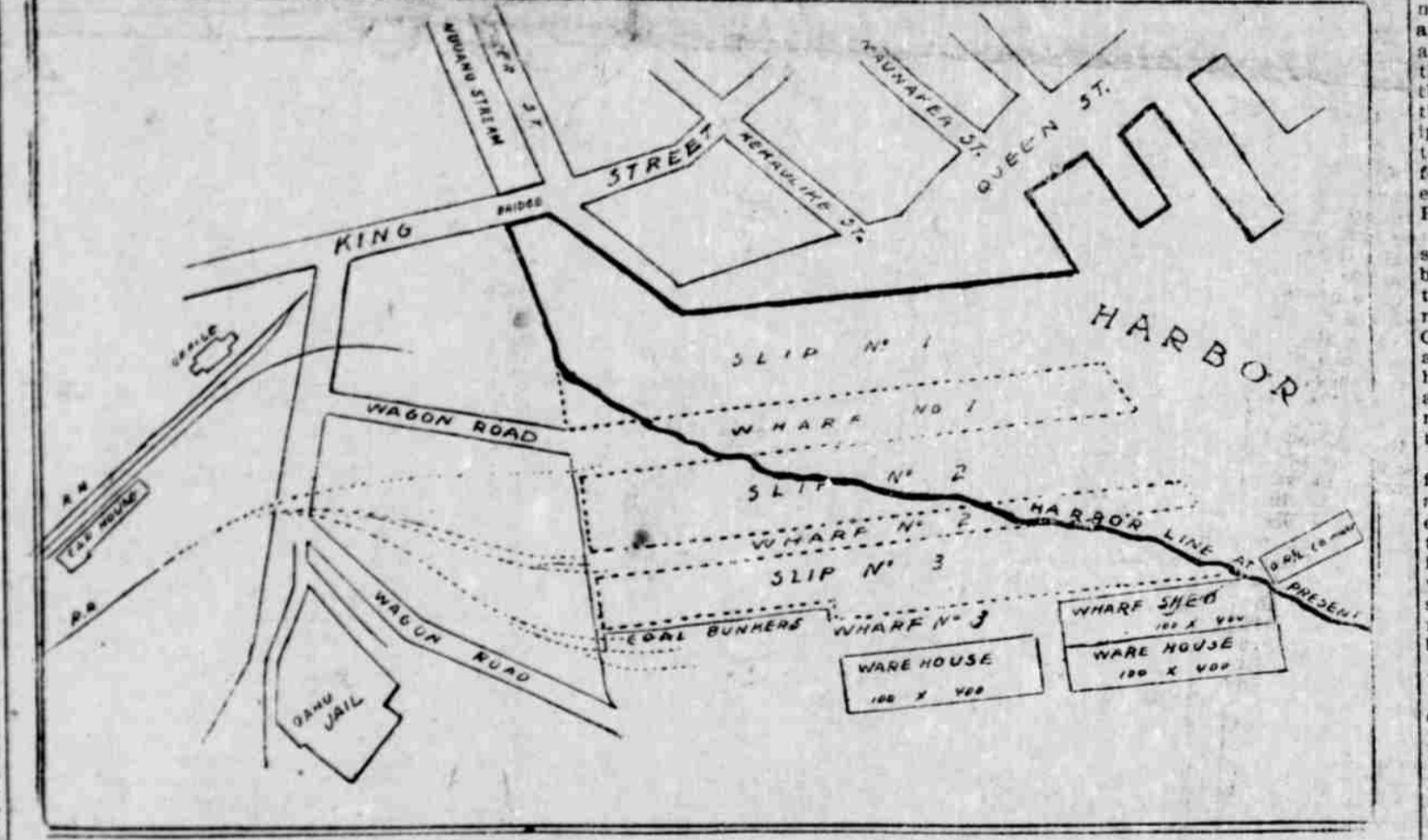
As it stands in the field the plant stalk is as crisp and juicy as a stalk of celery, and it can easily be cut down with a carving knife. The man I saw cutting used bolos, the same knives that they use for cutting off heads. They are not unlike our corn cutters, save that they are heavier, and that as a usual thing they are kept as sharp as a razor.

I had to go some distance from Davao to reach the hemp plantation. After I entered it I kept close to my guide, for it was so large that I might have lost myself in it and spent days finding my way out. There were thousands upon thousands of these abaca or hemp plants making a veritable forest, or rather a jungle in which there were neither roads nor paths. The plants were about six or eight feet apart, and they shaded the ground so that we walked in semi-darkness in going through it, although it was almost midday. Now and then we stumbled upon a coconut tree, but as a rule there was nothing but hemp, hemp, hemp. Here and there a stalk had been cut out, but sprouts were growing up from the bottom, and I am told that a hemp plantation once started will keep on reproducing itself.

HOW HEMP IS GROWN.

From one of the proprietors I learned

JUST HOW THE OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL CHANGE THINGS ON THE WATER FRONT



ON the north side of the harbor improvements are being made by the Oahu Railroad Company and the Government of the Territory of Hawaii which will in time change the face of things on the waterfront. If business men and property owners co-operate with the railroad and the Government, Honolulu will in the near future be rid of the unsightly and dirty piles of lumber and coal which now disfigure the front and the resulting traffic from which menace the life and health of passers-by and those compelled to work in the vicinity.

Besides when the full plan of the railroad and the Government is in working order the present wharfage harbor will be relieved of its congestion and freight rates now enormous will come down materially. All of which will mean that the general public will benefit as with the decrease of freight rates, the price of staples and luxuries brought from abroad will go down accordingly.

Superintendent George Denison of the railroad company took an Advertiser reporter over the ground yesterday and allowed considerable information to be drawn from him.

"If you consult the plan," said the Superintendent, "you will notice dotted lines showing the contemplated changes and those now in progress. For a long time the railroad has been using the wharf known as the Oahu Railway & Land Company's wharf and which on the plan shown is the furthest harborward. The courts after lengthy litigation decided that this wharf belonged to the Government, but it is still being used by us on a rental system.

"This wharf is 200 feet in length and was put up in 1890. The black line marked 'harbor line' at present shows what is water now and what is land, and gives an idea taken with the dotted line improvements shown of the vast change about to be made. The Government and the railroad will each have a projecting pier and a long wharf, the Government's being on the Queen street side and the railroad's on the opposite side. Wharf No. 1 will be the Government's, and wharf No. 2 will be ours.

"Making these wharves and affording sufficient water for big ships to come alongside of them necessitates a pile of work. As may be seen, an immense amount of dredging is to be done to give twenty-eight feet of water in slip No. 3 and part of No. 2, which are now dry land, while slip No. 1 must be greatly deepened. Our dredging contract was let in July, 1899. The total area to be dredged is 700 by 1,200 feet. The Government's wharf—wharf No. 1—will be 1,200 feet long and 100 feet wide and ours—wharf No. 2—will be the same length and but 50 feet wide. With wharf No. 3 built along the land side we will have 3,000 feet of dock room and the Government will have the same.

"The total of 7,200 feet may not seem so great to one unacquainted with such matters, but when it is remembered that it is in excess of the total wharf room now in the harbor, the extent of the present changes may be appreciated. The Government has done already about 100,000 cubic yards of dredging and the railroad about 200,000 cubic yards. Where slip No. 3 is to be is now solid land and on it two warehouses, three-quarters of a mile of railroad track, two temporary wharves, a big track scale and sugar conveyors—all of which must be removed to make room for water.

"The railroad and the Government will probably spend together a half million dollars in the work. We calculate to finish our part within a year and then to be ready for business on a scale that will permit of the loading and discharging of vessels in very quick time. You know that at present there is a heartrending congestion of shipping in the harbor and that rates are consequently high on account of the inability of masters to unload or load their ships without loss of time. For every day they are delayed here the public pays through the increased price of merchandise and products. Often it is a month before a vessel can secure quarters to discharge, and so well have these conditions become known on the Coast and elsewhere that regular charges are included in the rates for this delay.

"We believe that in the course of time the lumber and coal industries will naturally come to the north and west sides of the harbor for several reasons. Land will become so dear where the lumber and coal is now that dealers will not be able to continue there. Besides, the long-protecting public will eventually be heard and the dirt and inconvenience of the coal and lumber be obviated by their removal to our side of the harbor, where there is room to spare.

"We will put up two new warehouses with a combined capacity of 20,000 tons of sugar. It seems likely that the general merchandise and coal and lumber traffic will be handled on the land wharves. Back of Oahu prison we have twenty or thirty acres which will be used to store lumber and coal and away from the streets and people. Undoubtedly most of the general merchandise business will stay on the wharves where it is now, as these are handy to the stores, but sugar, lumber, coal and mill supplies should come our way. We will be able to accommodate ten ships when our system is complete and can work four sugar vessels at one time, putting in, say, 7,000 bags an hour. This will mean a quick dispatch for the fleet and a saving of big money for the planters."